

Through the Years

Technology Industry

Synergex

1975

Microsoft is founded. S&H Computing announces the first version of TSX.

MICROSOFT

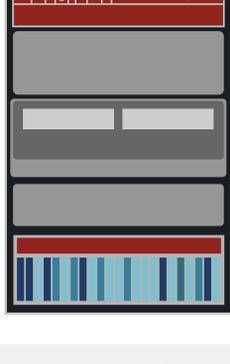
DISC

1976

DISC opens its doors as a DEC OEM, providing business systems to companies in the Sacramento area.

1978

DEC VAX is introduced.



The first version of DBL (Data Business Language) is written by Ken Lidster and Mike Morrissey in assembly language so they can create less expensive systems with DEC CPUs and third-party hardware.

DBL

1979

ISAM debuts in DBL version 1.2.

1980

Seagate Technology creates the first hard disk drive for microcomputers.

DBL version 2 is released. New features include .INCLUDE, global storage definition, and fixed-length binary I/O.



The IBM PC ships, introducing MS-DOS to the general public.



1983

The global internet is created, and the first fully functional "laptop" is introduced.

DISC opens a branch in Sydney, Australia.



Cellular phones become commercially available.

1984

DBL is rewritten in C, making version 4 truly cross-platform, running on VMS, TSX, and a range of MS-DOS and UNIX machines.



1987

The first DBL Developer's Conference is held.



1989

The World Wide Web is invented, giving the world its first website.

The first incarnations of Repository and ReportWriter are released.



1990

Developer's Toolkit (now UI Toolkit) is unveiled.

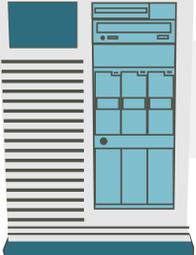
1991

DISC buys Softbol (another DIBOL-based language) and now holds 70% of the DIBOL market.

1992

DEC releases Alpha chip architecture.

DBL becomes an ANSI standard language with the release of version 5.



Intel's Pentium microprocessor is announced.

1993

DISC takes over DEC's DIBOL market.



1995

Windows 95 is launched.

DBL goes GUI when version 5.7 is released on Windows 95 and NT.



SYNERGEX

1996

DISC renames itself Synergex, a combination of "synergy" and "apex," and DBL becomes Synergy Language. Client/server and ODBC are supported.



Visual Studio is born.

1997

Composer, a visual interface designer, debuts in Synergy 6.1.

1998

Compaq acquires DEC.

Synergy 6.3 enables Java front-ends to access Synergy applications with xfServerPlus and xfNetLink Java.



1999

Synergy 7.1 is released, with Workbench and xfNetLink COM. Linux is now supported.



2002

Microsoft releases .NET. HP acquires Compaq.

xfNetLink .NET joins Synergy in 7.5.3.

2003

Version 8 includes XML parser/assembler, HTTPS support.

2004

Facebook is launched.



2007

Apple releases the iPhone, the first phone OS as advanced as its desktop counterpart.

OOPs! Synergy becomes an object-oriented language in version 9.1.

2008

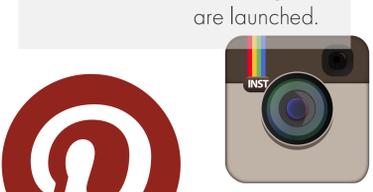
Google releases Android.



Synergy 9.5 opens new doors by supporting Microsoft's .NET Framework and Visual Studio integration.

2010

Social photo-sharing sites Pinterest and Instagram are launched.



2012

Synergex returns to its roots by renaming the language Synergy DBL in the 10.1 release.

2014

Synergy 10.3 goes mobile, with support for Android and iOS devices.

10.3

2015

Windows 10 is released.



2016

Amazon makes its first delivery by drone.

Synergex celebrates its 40th year in business. Traditional Synergy applications can be developed in Visual Studio.

40 YEARS
www.synergex.com

2017

Synergex's new logo goes live.



2018

SpaceX successfully launches a Tesla Roadster into space and lands the Heavy Falcon's two outer boosters.



2018

Synergex's moves to a new office.

2019